In Memoriam

Warren G. Harding

LATE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES

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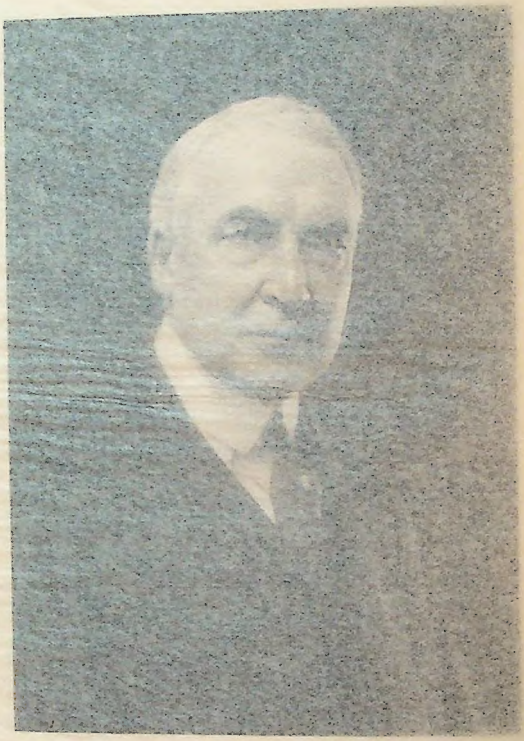
Proclamation of the President
of the United States



Proclamation of the President of the United States

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

To the People of the United States: In the inscrutable wisdom of Divine Providence

Warren Gamaliel Harding

twenty-ninth President of the United States, has been taken from us. The Nation has lost a wise and enlightened statesman and the American people a true friend and counselor whose whole public life was inspired with the desire to promote the best interests of the United States and the welfare of all its citizens. His private life was marked by gentleness and brotherly sympathy, and by the charm of his personality he made friends of all who came in contact with him. It is meet that the deep grief which fills the hearts of the American people should find fitting expression.

Now, therefore, I, CALVIN COOLIDGE, President of the United States of America, do appoint Friday next, August 10th, the day on which the body of the dead President will be laid in its last earthly resting place, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the United States. I earnestly recommend the people to assemble on that day in their respective places of divine worship, there to bow down in submission to the will of Almighty God, and to pay out of full hearts the homage of love and reverence to the memory of the great and good President, whose death has so sorely smitten the Nation.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-eighth.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

By the President:
CHARLES E. HUGHES
Secretary of State

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington, August 4, 1923

Congressional Memorial Services and Tributes

Warren G. Harding

Memorial Address

DELIVERED BEFORE THE JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT *to the* LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

BY

HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
SECRETARY OF STATE

Hall of the House of Representatives

FEBRUARY 27, 1924

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON
1924

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Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5

Sixty-eighth Congress

SUBMITTED BY MR. WILLIS

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, 25,000 copies of the oration delivered by the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes in the House of Representatives during the exercises held in memory of the late President Warren G. Harding on February 27, 1924, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

Passed March 15, 1924.

Memorial Address

by

Honorable Charles Evans Hughes

Secretary of State

Warren G. Harding

WE arrest our activities to pay tribute to the chosen leader who, well beloved and crowned with the most enviable honors that confidence and station can bestow, was taken from us in the midst of the administration of his trust and at the moment of the highest possibilities of service. It is fitting that we should render the official tribute of respect, but the significance of this occasion is far deeper than that. It is the tribute inspired by love of country, as laying aside the differences and controversies which seem but trivial in the face of man's adventures and God's providence, we stand united by the indissoluble bonds of a common patriotism, knowing well that ungrateful republics can not endure. The temples of democracy will be but as vain vestiges of a vanished faith if their altar fires are not kept burning by the memory of those who have met the supreme test and have laid down their lives in heroic fidelity and self-sacrifice. Above all, we give the tribute of the deep affection which moves us to speak in tender remembrance of a generous and kindly spirit who counted human fellowship more precious than all the pomp and circumstance of power. Not only those

who had the privilege of intimacy, but the vast multitude who bowed in grief at his passing, had responded to the grace of his gentleness and called him brother and friend as well as President.

It was not a long life, and yet to go back to its beginning is to enter another world, to recall persons and events, governments, standards, and problems belonging to an epoch now definitely closed. When WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING was born, on November 2, 1865, this country was standing aghast at the irreparable loss of the martyred Lincoln and confronted after the crisis of civil war and without his wise and generous leadership the suspicions, hatreds, and scandals of the period of reconstruction. In England, the long career of Palmerston had ended and the first ministry of Gladstone had not yet begun. The conservatism which Bright and Gladstone were opposing was well evidenced by the shock caused by Gladstone's statement on the franchise: "I contend that it is on those who say it is necessary to exclude forty-nine fiftieths of the working class that the burden of proof rests." In France, Napoleon the Third was endeavoring to conceal the decadence of the Empire with a fatuous splendor. In Italy, Cavour had been laying the foundation of Italian unity, but the essential successes of Victor Emanuel were yet to come. In Germany, Bismarck was pressing to the fateful victories of Sadowa and Sedan and with relentless will was forging the mechanism of German imperial power. Mill's "Liberty" and Darwin's "Origin of Species" had but recently appeared, and "Das Kapital" of Karl Marx was shortly to be published. The electric age was in its beginning and science was yet to win the victories

which have given us the practical achievements of the gas engine, the moving picture, and the radio, more revolutionary than political theories.

Within the period of fifty-five years between his birth and his election to the Presidency, the population of continental United States had risen from thirty-five millions to one hundred and six millions. The deep wounds left by the Civil War had been healed, and the Nation with the indomitable enthusiasm of a new and abiding sense of unity, solving one problem after another, superior to the strife of politics, the conspiracies of greed, and the assaults of unreason, had steadily advanced to a prosperity and power such as a free people had never known before, and at its highest point of achievement and privilege had been able to bring its resources to the rescue of liberty itself. For in this same period old rivalries and conflicting interests had lavishly sown the seeds of conflict in Europe and the opportunities won by science and industry, ready to bless the millions of toilers with an orderly progress, were made to serve an insatiable lust of power, until in titanic struggle Europe was strewn with human wreckage, and now, with Romanoffs, Hapsburgs, and Hohenzollerns dethroned, amid economic disasters still unretrieved and hatreds still unquenched, with democracy saved but not assured, with many gloomy forebodings and yet with the potency and promise of vigorous and industrious peoples, is seeking earnestly readjustments, stability, and peace. A period has closed from which mankind will hereafter make its reckonings. It was at the very moment of transition that WARREN G. HARDING was called to leadership in this Republic.

He was equipped for his task by inheritance and training which were completely and typically American. He was neither helped nor hampered by exceptional environment. He suffered neither from poverty nor from riches. His endowment was a keen mind and a strong body. Alert to opportunity, self-reliant, facile, and warm-hearted, he made his own way, owing his successes to his tireless persistence and his unquenchable ardor in living.

He belonged to the aristocracy of the plain people of this country. On his father's side he was of old colonial stock, going back to the Hardings who came from Scotland to Connecticut in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was directly descended from Nathan Harding, born in 1746 in Middle Haddam, part of what has been described as "that unique nutmeg section known as North, East, South, West, Middle, and other Haddams." The Hardings formed part of the migration which brought New England across the Alleghenies. They removed from Connecticut to Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, endured the hardships of frontier life, and did their part in the struggle for independence. The grandfather of WARREN G. HARDING pushed into Ohio and established himself on his own homestead clearing near the village of Blooming Grove in Morrow County. On that farm WARREN G. HARDING was born. His father not only cultivated the soil but studied medicine, taking up the arduous and useful life of the rural physician. To this strong stock was united that of his mother, Phoebe Dickerson, of Dutch descent, belonging to the Van Kirk family of Pennsylvania, a woman of strong and noble character, profoundly religious.

It is easy to picture the life of a boy of such parentage and surroundings. It is the sort of life which has developed many of those who stand forth as the wisest and greatest of our statesmen. To those under the illusions of great cities it might seem to be unduly restricted. But it was the life of an individuality unsubmerged; of buoyant health nourished in the freedom of outdoors; of laborious tasks in winning sustenance from the soil where forest was being converted into farm; of the wholesome sports of an unspoiled boyhood on nature's playgrounds; of a daily routine shot through with a consciousness of responsibility and with the full understanding that boys had their share of the family burden and must find their place in the world by their own acumen and exertion. It was not a narrowing experience, for the ideals of education and refinement were never absent. There was attendance at the village school and later at the near-by college at Iberia. WARREN was the eldest of eight children and must earn the money for his college course. So the days at school were interspersed with odd and varied undertakings—painting barns, driving teams, cutting corn, helping to grade the roadbed of the new railroad, and teaching at the district school. It was in the neighboring village of Caledonia that, as he said, he "first got printer's ink on his fingers." In the office of the Caledonia "Argus" he learned, while still a boy, to "stick type, feed press, make up forms, and wash rollers." When at nineteen years of age he completed his college course, his father removed to Marion, and young HARDING soon found his vocation as editor and publisher of a newspaper. Marion was then a town of four thousand inhabitants and "The Star"

was an infant "daily" with a slender hold on life. WARREN HARDING and a young friend acquired it with credit lent by WARREN'S father and the career of the journalist was begun.

Never was enterprise better suited to talent and temperament. It enlisted all his energies and excited an unbounded enthusiasm. Nothing was foreign to his efforts. He "deviled," set type, wrote, managed. He wrought with all the zest of adventure and with a rapidly developing facility. So long as he lived he never felt so much at ease as with a pencil in his hand. He had the advantage of a charming personality; he was strong, handsome, spirited. No disappointment could harden his heart; no trial could pervert his understanding or make him narrow or bitter.

It was in these early days that he was most blessed of fortune, winning the woman of his choice—Florence Kling—his partner in all his struggles and achievements, who with sagacity and never-failing loyalty worked by his side when opportunity was slender and only increased her efforts as his interests broadened, who brought rare grace and distinction to the discharge of the highest responsibilities, the sharer of every burden, his most trusted counselor, the companion of his soul, who with him forever will be enshrined in the memory of a grateful people.

The journalistic career affords the most valuable training school for public office because of its demand for the careful observation of events and tendencies, its opportunities for the intimate knowledge of politics and the intelligent appraisal of policies. In a rapidly growing

community, developing from a small town into a city, journalism is anything but impersonal. Of necessity young HARDING was in touch with every interest of the community, throbbing with an expanding life. There could be no detachment; there was no place, as in the larger cities, for the mere looker-on with critical eye. The atmosphere was electric with enterprise. Trade was swiftly increasing, plants were being built and extended. New people were coming in to establish homes. These were the typical conditions revealing the American ideals of individual initiative and community cooperation, not the selfish individualism of those who seek to destroy their fellows, not the cooperation of groups aiming at an economic dominance, but the individualism which prizes equal opportunity and the cooperation which seeks to enhance that opportunity and thus to ensure the prosperity of all. Young HARDING identified his success with that of his town; he was a "booster," entering into every project of development, nursing every hope of expansion, whether industrial, commercial, religious, or philanthropic. He embodied the American spirit, carrying into the endeavors of the town the persistence and courage of his pioneer forbears who had made towns possible.

He was loyal to his political party and made a partisan paper successful. But it was indicative of his fine quality that the contests of politics, the rivalries of his journalistic world, the meanness of detractors and enemies never made him rancorous. He was ever Great Heart in newspaperdom. He not only had his principles

but he codified and enforced them. This was his code as he proclaimed it for his paper:

Remember there are two sides to every question. Get them both.

Be truthful. Get the facts.

Mistakes are inevitable, but strive for accuracy. I would rather have one story exactly right than a hundred half wrong.

Be decent, be fair, be generous.

Boost, don't knock.

There is good in everybody. Bring out the good and never needlessly hurt the feelings of anybody.

In reporting a political gathering, give the facts, tell the story as it is, not as you would like to have it. Treat all parties alike. If there is any politics to be played, we will play it in our editorial columns.

Treat all religious matter reverently.

If it can possibly be avoided, never bring ignominy to an innocent man or child in telling of the misdeed or misfortune of a relative.

Don't wait to be asked, but do it without asking, and, above all, be clean and never let a dirty word or suggestive story get into type.

I want this paper to be so conducted that it can go into any home without destroying the innocence of childhood.

Could such a code be universally observed, most of our problems would solve themselves. Accuracy, fairness, decency—the three graces of journalism.

It is not surprising that one of such industry, such zest, such instinct for helpfulness, should have received political honors. He was an attractive speaker, and his personal charm, combined with his good judgment, brought him quickly into prominence. The object of his warmest admiration and his exemplar was William McKinley, and it was during McKinley's presidency that HARDING began his political career as State Senator from the thirteenth Ohio district. He served in the State

Senate for four years, from 1899 to 1903, and then for two years as lieutenant governor. Defeated as a candidate for the governorship in 1910, he continued his journalistic work, and notwithstanding his party had been rent in twain and had lost the State in 1912, HARDING was elected two years later to the United States Senate by a plurality of over one hundred thousand, running seventy-three thousand ahead of his ticket.

In the Senate he soon achieved a distinguished position. He was chairman of the Committee on the Philippines and served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, on Naval Affairs, on Commerce, on the Territories, on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, on Public Health, on the Pacific Islands. He was neither eccentric nor spectacular nor censorious. Always quiet in manner and unassuming, he could not escape the distinction of his natural dignity and noble mien. His keen intelligence and common sense won for him general confidence and esteem while his unfailing friendliness made him universally beloved.

He came to the Senate soon after the outbreak of the European War and sat through the period of our own participation in the struggle and of the epochal controversy which followed the Armistice. He had no patience with obstruction to the measures needed for the effective conduct of the war, no squeamishness about entrusting the President in such a national crisis with adequate powers. This was not outside the Constitution. It was to use the full constitutional power to preserve the Nation; the Constitution was not a weak contrivance which could not save itself. Whether it was the organization of a great army by means of the selective service

act, or the provision of safeguards against plots and treacheries through the espionage act, or the adoption of measures for the control of food, ships, or trading with the enemy, he was ready with his support. He exercised his right of criticism; he was not a blind follower. But his policy was to help, to maintain national leadership without delays or hampering tactics. This was not to aggrandize the Executive office as such, but through the Executive to bring all the national power into exercise in order to support the national arms. While he recognized this temporary necessity he demanded restoration to the normal methods of peace as soon as the exigency came to an end. Finally, when the war was won, he had strong and immovable convictions as to the final settlement. He was one of the thirty-seven Senators who signed the declaration declaring their disapproval of the course taken at Paris in interweaving the Covenant of the League of Nations with the Peace Treaty and when the Treaty of Versailles was under consideration he supported the reservations reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. He respected the rights of others to express their judgment, and he unflinchingly maintained his own. It was natural that the Republican convention of 1920, confronting a deadlock of the candidacies which had been most prominent in the preconvention campaign, and seeking a candidate who could furnish a basis for united action and face a severe contest with an unassailable record and a talent for composing differences, should turn to Senator HARDING. Never was a party choice more completely vindicated. Carrying thirty-seven States

with the popular acclaim of a plurality of over seven millions, the new leader was swept into power amid an enthusiasm and with assurances of support almost unprecedented.

The Providence which guides the Nation works through the instinct of accommodation by which a free people, idealistic but with dominant practicality, is able in the midst of political strife to seize opportunities for harmonious adjustment. More than two years had passed since the Armistice and we were still in a technical state of war. Rejecting the compact framed abroad, we were without an effective agreement establishing peace, opening the appropriate channels of intercourse with former enemies and safeguarding essential rights. We had expended about $40,000,000,000 on the World War and in August, 1919, our national debt had reached its highest point at $26,500,000,000, or about ten times the amount of the national debt at the close of the Civil War. Our people were subject to a colossal burden of taxation. In 1917 the Federal Government's revenues from taxation were $1,035,000,000. In 1919 they had risen to $4,023,000,000, and in 1920 they amounted to $5,722,000,000. Economic conditions gave cause for the keenest anxiety. Our basic activities were hard hit in the inevitable reactions which followed the great expansion which was necessary to meet the demands of war. Nearly five million workers were unemployed, and the country was looking forward with grave apprehension to a period of unparalleled suffering if conditions did not improve. As President HARDING observed, "in the then

existing temper of people everywhere, overwrought and exasperated at contemplated sacrifices barren of results for good, these conditions involved a menace to society." Already, some were recommending a policy of public doles, a most desperate resort. Uncertainty and instability had followed the relaxing of the tension of the great struggle. The time for debate had passed; debate had been had. It was time that a controversy which could have no result but increased bitterness should end and that the path of permissible helpful effort should be sought. President HARDING met the need of the hour. That need was conciliation and cooperation; he incarnated both.

He at once determined to end the technical state of war and to establish the necessary formal peace; and this he achieved with the least loss of time and in the only practicable way. He sought to relieve agriculture, to foster industry, to conserve the interests of our merchant marine. There was "a frank and confident appeal to a great people to apply their soundest sense and to cling to tried and trusted methods." There were conferences on unemployment and on housing. There were meetings of the representatives of industry, of labor, of transportation, of civic and commercial bodies. President HARDING rejoiced in the opportunity to bring "all groups, classes, interests, and sections into a splendid cooperation." Proceedings were taken speedily and efficiently to dispose of the governmental transactions incident to the war and requiring adjustment. President HARDING went to the root of domestic problems by insistence on the immediate reduction of national expenditures and the lifting of the burdens of war taxation. He

endeavored to reduce the staggering load of war debt by a gradual liquidation which the strictest economy could alone make possible. Said he:

> Our current expenditures are running at the rate of approximately five billions a year, and the burden is unbearable. There are two agencies to be employed in correction: One is rigid resistance to appropriation and the other is the utmost economy in administration. Let us have both.

By the remarkable efficiency of his organization of budget control, by the wisdom of Treasury management, by appropriate legislative and administrative encouragement of commerce and industry, by intelligent and organized attention to the problem of unemployment, the prophecies of cynics were brought to naught, confidence was restored, and, despite the exigencies that still remained and the important measures of relief still needed, there was achieved an extraordinary degree of progress. With industry revived, labor was fully employed. On June 30, 1923, the national debt had been reduced to $22,400,000,000 and the Government's program now calls for a reduction of half a billion a year. The indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States was funded on a sound basis, putting, as the President well said, "a fresh stamp of approval upon the sacredness of international obligations." The cost of government—that is to say, the expenditures of the Federal Government (exclusive of expenditures payable from postal revenues and the principal of the public debt redeemed)—which had amounted to $6,139,000,000 in 1920 and to $4,880,000,000 in 1921, was reduced to $3,647,000,000 in 1923. The Treasury was able to balance the budget and close the last fiscal year with a surplus of $309,000,000. And by virtue of this successful administration of the

Government's business the people are now able to look forward with the utmost gratification to a further reduction of the tax load. In meeting domestic exigencies, in planning every remedial endeavor, President HARDING constantly sought cooperation. He was not merely the Chief Executive but endeavored to be the effective coordinator of the functions of government. Wherever he worked, whether in the limited range of early activities or in the broad sphere of national leadership, the mainspring of his action was always the intense desire to harmonize, to find a way of agreement, to bring about teamwork. He hated strife; his gospel was that of understanding.

It was with an intense desire to contribute to the promotion of peace and to find avenues of helpfulness that he contemplated the chaotic conditions left by the Great War and our relations to other peoples. His was not the spirit of a narrow or selfish nationalism. He wished no commitment which would forfeit or impair the independence and liberty of action which was the heritage of the Republic. But he desired to safeguard this fortunate detachment from the ambitions and rivalries which had vexed the Old World not only to conserve our own security but that America might use her freedom for an enlarged service. Let these eloquent words of his inaugural address reveal his conviction and his outlook:

> The recorded progress of our Republic, materially and spiritually, in itself proves the wisdom of the inherited policy of noninvolvement in Old World affairs. Confident of our ability to work out our own destiny, and jealously guarding our right to do so, we seek no part in directing the destinies of the Old World. We do not mean to be entangled. We will accept no responsibility except

as our own conscience and judgment, in each instance, may determine. Our eyes never will be blind to a developing menace, our ears never deaf to the call of civilization. We recognize the new order in the world, with the closer contacts which progress has wrought. We sense the call of the human heart for fellowship, fraternity, and cooperation. We crave friendship and harbor no hate. * * *

To-day, better than ever before, we know the aspirations of humankind, and share them. We have come to a new realization of our place in the world and a new appraisal of our Nation by the world. The unselfishness of these United States is a thing proven; our devotion to peace for ourselves and for the world is well established; our concern for preserved civilization has had its impassioned and heroic expression. There was no American failure to resist the attempted reversion of civilization; there will be no failure to-day or to-morrow. * * *

America is ready to encourage, eager to initiate, anxious to participate in any seemly program likely to lessen the probability of war and promote that brotherhood of mankind which must be God's highest conception of human relationship. Because we cherish ideals of justice and peace, because we appraise international comity and helpful relationship no less highly than any people of the world, we aspire to a high place in the moral leadership of civilization, and we hold a maintained America, the proven Republic, the unshaken temple of representative democracy, to be not only an inspiration and example, but the highest agency of strengthening good will and promoting accord on both continents.

These were not idle words to catch a transient applause. He meant what he said. He knew what it was vain to attempt; he had no illusions as to causes of European disorder. He knew that the evils which afflicted Europe could find no cure except in the abatement of strife and in settlements which could not be imposed from without, but could only be achieved when the Powers directly concerned had a will to peace and were willing to agree. But his clear perception of existing difficulties made him only the more keen to find some opening for helpful effort, some way to further the

cause nearest his heart, the cause of world peace, and that way was found.

His aspiration had long been declared. In accepting the nomination for the Presidency he had said:

> I can hear in the call of conscience an insistent voice for the largely reduced armaments throughout the world, with attending reduction of burdens upon peace-loving humanity. We wish to give of American influence and example; we must give of American leadership to that invaluable accomplishment.

In his inaugural address he recorded his purpose and made his pledge:

> We are ready to associate ourselves with the nations of the world, great and small, for conference, for counsel; to seek the expressed views of world opinion; to recommend a way to approximate disarmament and relieve the crushing burdens of military and naval establishments.

This pledge was kept. Opportunity was soon found, and in August, 1921, President HARDING invited the great Powers composing the group which, with the United States, had been described as the five Principal Allied and Associated Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to meet for conference on the subject of Limitation of Armament, and four other Powers—Belgium, China, the Netherlands, and Portugal—were invited in order that Pacific and Far Eastern questions, in which they were interested, might also be considered. The representatives of the Powers convened on November 12, 1921, and the spirit of the meeting was finely expressed by the President in his opening address:

> A world staggering with debt needs its burden lifted. Humanity, which has been shocked by wanton destruction, would minimize the agencies of that destruction. * * * The United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate or

apprehend no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone. We wish to sit with you at the table of international understanding and good will. In good conscience we are eager to meet you frankly, and invite and offer cooperation. The world demands a sober contemplation of the existing order and the realization that there can be no cure without sacrifice, not by one of us, but by all of us. * * * Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war.

The conference is an instrument of diplomacy, not a substitute for it. Its contacts facilitate the negotiations of a group of Powers, avoiding the delays and circumlocutions of separate communications through ordinary diplomatic channels and providing exceptional opportunities for the informal conversations which promote accord. Proposals may be direct and discussions immediate. Delegates form drafting committees to put suggested agreements to the test of statement. The conference is a most efficient agency of diplomatic endeavor where the participants have a paramount common object and a common desire to overcome by candid interchanges of views the obstacles to its achievement. But the machinery of conference affords no escape from the essential condition of unanimity of action. When the representatives of independent sovereign States meet, it is the dissenting opinion that is the prevailing opinion. If nations find their interests to be diverse and will not yield, there is no potency in a majority vote against them. And contacts may develop differences as well as agreements.

The distinctive feature of the Washington Conference was the definite and limited character of its aim. As the President said, it did not seek "to remake humankind." It did not waste its time in futilities; it sought

results, not the vanities of reiterated professions without accomplishment. It strove for limitation of armament, but, in the field where it could labor with a measure of success, that of naval armament, it made that success possible by coupling with the discussion problems of the Far East and thus endeavoring to remove the causes of irritation and to find a basis for agreement as to principles and their application. The course of events in recent years, which this is not an appropriate occasion to describe, had unfortunately created an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. Peoples who had every reason for cultivating the mutually beneficial relations of friendship had been developing a feeling of estrangement and antagonism. This was an unhealthy condition demanding remedy. The Conference succeeded because suspicions were allayed. The limitation of great arms of naval warfare, the fighting ships of vast expense, was important, but the limitation of apprehensions was much more important. The menace of distrust gave place to the spirit of cooperation. The Naval Treaty, the Four-Power Treaty, the two treaties in relation to China, were not simply formal engagements but the revelation of a new state of mind. They were not mere promises but in themselves accomplishments, a record of a change of heart.

There will always be problems in the Far East, but it is not too much to say that the Pacific and Far Eastern questions, as they existed at the time of the Conference with their menace to the peace of the world, are no more. The tranquilizing spirit of President HARDING permeated the endeavors of the Conference. With a broad-minded appreciation of every difficulty and every aim, he was

generous in his confidence and ungrudging in his support, while his gracious personality happily and convincingly interpreted to the representatives of foreign Powers the friendly disposition of the American people. And at the close he was able to say:

Stripped to the simplest fact, what is the spectacle which has inspired a new hope for the world? Gathered about this table nine great nations of the earth—not all, to be sure, but those most directly concerned with the problems at hand—have met and have conferred on questions of great import and common concern, on problems menacing their peaceful relationship, on burdens threatening a common peril. In the revealing light of the public opinion of the world, without surrender of sovereignty, without impaired nationality or affronted national pride, a solution has been found in unanimity, and to-day's adjournment is marked by rejoicing in the things accomplished. If the world has hungered for a new assurance, it may feast at the banquet which this Conference has spread. * * * There were no victors to command, no vanquished to yield. All had voluntarily to agree in translating the conscience of our civilization and give concrete expression to world opinion. * * * Not all the world is yet tranquilized. But here is the example, to imbue with new hope all who dwell in apprehension. At this table came understanding, and understanding brands armed conflict as abominable in the eyes of enlightened civilization. I once believed in armed preparedness. I advocated it. But I have come now to believe there is a better preparedness in a public mind and a world opinion made ready to grant justice precisely as it exacts it. And justice is better served in conferences of peace than in conflicts at arms. * * * No intrigue, no offensive or defensive alliances, no involvements have wrought your agreements, but reasoning with each other to common understanding has made new relationships among Governments and peoples, new securities for peace, and new opportunities for achievement and attending happiness. * * * It is all so fine, so gratifying, so reassuring, so full of promise, that above the murmurings of a world sorrow not yet silenced; above the groans which come of excessive burdens not yet lifted but soon to be lightened; above the discouragements of a world yet struggling to find itself after surpassing upheaval, there is the note of rejoicing which is not alone ours or yours, or of all of us, but comes from the hearts of men of all the world.

President HARDING earnestly supported the cause of international justice. He desired the maintenance of adequate judicial administration by a permanent tribunal to which international controversies of a justiciable nature could be brought for judicial settlement. Wherever he saw an opportunity to aid in removing causes of strife he took advantage of it. He was especially alive to the importance of pursuing our traditional policy of cooperation with our sister Republics in this hemisphere. He was solicitous to establish our relations with Mexico on a sound basis. It gave him keen satisfaction that, by the friendly offices which he was able to offer, one of the gravest controversies which had vexed relations between Latin American countries, that between Chile and Peru, was put on the way to settlement.

The Presidency of the United States is the most burdened office in the world. There centers the patriotic sentiment which is never satisfied with mere charters, constitutions, or abstractions, and ever attaches to the person of the Chief of State, the human symbol of national prestige and authority. There rest the powers of the constitutional Executive and even the restrictions of these powers create responsibilities. The President is charged with the conduct of our foreign relations; he must keep in touch with every important development throughout the world. As demands of administration multiply and the range of the activities of the various executive departments widens he remains the sole primary administrative head, to whom each grave problem must come, the single ultimate coordinator of interdepartmental interests. As a part of the legislative

power, the country looks to him for leadership in proposing and supporting legislative measures, although he is both more and less than a parliamentary leader and must ever pay proper heed to the constitutional authority of the Congress. He must have his policies and expound them. In the midst of his administrative cares he must think for the people and make known his thoughts on every serious problem of government. The economic interests of the country present an ever-increasing complexity and he must understand them, not as an observer, but as the public trustee from whom the people expect intelligence and resourcefulness in diagnosing unwholesome economic conditions, in devising remedies, in encouraging sound hygiene, and in exposing injurious political quackery. As population grows and the machinery of government is extended in every direction, he remains but one, with no expansion of available hours and no enlargement of faculties or strength. But this is not all. To his constitutional burdens are added a host of others piled up by the appreciation and esteem of friends and supporters. No Chief of State in any great Power is so accessible as he. We are all oppressed by the volume of things, but no one so much as he. The typewriter facilitates the correspondence of others as well as our own. We have every facility in sending messages, but the busy officer receives a hundred for every one he wishes to convey. Ease of communication hampers good work. It may be one great difficulty with the world that everywhere grave problems wait on the attention of men who must consider them in the midst of innumerable vexing demands. Our national leader finds it impossible to escape his extra-constitutional burdens.

He depends for his support and success only in part upon the intelligent conduct of the Government's business, which few of the people are in a position to know intimately and accurately appreciate, and very largely upon the impression that he gives in response to a thousand importunities. He is under a strong temptation to endeavor to be all things to all men. I believe there was a time when communities depended upon local talent for great local occasions. Now they desire their celebrations to be graced by the head of the Nation or by some high official. For each invitation there is urged some special reason why it should be entertained. If the President can not come, he must send a message. No enterprise can point with pride to its anniversary without a presidential blessing. Countless organizations demand for their undertakings the expression of his approval. Every human virtue must have his explicit encouragement. He must speak of homes, of thrift, of mothers, of fathers, of schools and curricula, of temperance, of play, of the ambitions of youth, of the solaces of age. He must be the guide, philosopher, and friend, the constant energizer and inspirer of the American people. These demands are natural and reflect the wholesome and abounding life of an idealistic people, cherishing aspirations which they desire to have expressed in the most influential manner, but they are demands which bear heavily upon one already overladen with official responsibilities.

President HARDING was peculiarly susceptible to these requirements. John Hay wrote to Garfield when President elect: "One thing thou lackest yet; and that is a slight ossification of the heart. I woefully fear you will try too hard to make everybody happy—an office which

is outside your constitutional powers." President HARDING had no ossification of the heart. He literally wore himself out in the endeavor to be friendly. It was pain to him to refuse a courtesy; personal convenience could never be considered if it was an obstacle to any act of grace. He dealt personally with a vast correspondence, not being content with mere acknowledgments, but writing friendly letters with the touch of a keen human interest. His generous receptivity multiplied the appeals. He sought relaxation in the intimate contacts of old friendships, and this led him even in his diversions often to give himself to an undue exertion instead of rest.

The crisis came during his fateful western trip last summer. There had been solemn warning in the tragic experience of his distinguished predecessor, who, overcome by incessant labor, was struck down in the midst of fatiguing journeys and addresses in which he made response to the imperious demands of leadership. The Presidency is a superoffice, but nature imposing her limitations upon the greatest has supplied no supermen to fill it. President HARDING'S health had been impaired by the exceptional strain of the preceding winter, when to official cares had been added the heaviest burden of anxiety a devoted husband could bear. But as this burden was lifted and his skies brightened with the coming of the spring, his buoyant nature made light of the solicitude of those about him. He desired to make the trip to Alaska in order to see for himself its wonders, to appraise by personal examination the resources and exigencies of that great territory. Having been in office over two years he wished to address the people upon the achievements of his administration and to present directly to them his

conception of the solution of urgent problems. Above all, he craved the inspiration of direct contact with the people in many communities and the assurance of their personal interest and kindly support. That to every Executive, however masterful, is the wine of life. "It is heartening," said President HARDING, "to those charged with the affairs of government to go out over the land and see the reflexes of sentiment and the measurable contentment and hopefulness that come from the enjoyment of fairly fortunate conditions. * * * It is a joy to get out and breathe the wholesome atmosphere of the expanding West." He made his journey to Alaska, and in the course of six weeks delivered about eighty-five speeches, many of which had been carefully prepared and were most instructive discussions of a vast range of topics, such as the international court of justice, transportation problems, agriculture, law enforcement, taxation and expenditures, national business conditions, social justice, development, reclamation and water utilization, the Territory of Alaska; and there was another address, which he had written and personally released for publication but was unable to deliver, giving a comprehensive review of foreign relations.

Throughout his journey he was received with the most cordial greetings. Warmed and uplifted by the enthusiasm of the countless thousands who were fascinated by the charm of his presence and hung upon his words, and perhaps with an instinctive feeling, not less real because unexpressed, that he was transcending the limits of his strength and, borne by a current he was unable to resist, was hastening to the end, he displayed an earnestness and dignity, and a convincing quality of utterance,

especially in his extemporaneous speeches, by which he surpassed himself in eloquence and moving appeal.

It was just before the breakdown that he stepped on foreign soil at Vancouver and voiced our historic friendship for the people of the great Dominion. "What an object lesson of peace is shown to-day," he exclaimed, "by our two countries to all the world. No grim-faced fortifications mark our frontiers; no huge battleships patrol our divided waters; no stealthy spies lurk in our tranquil border hamlets. * * * Our protection is in our fraternity, our armor is our faith; the tie that binds more firmly year by year is ever-increasing acquaintance and comradeship through interchange of citizens, and the compact is not of perishable parchment, but of fair and honorable dealing, which, God grant, shall continue for all time." It was after he was stricken, and in his name, although not by himself, that the last address he had prepared was delivered, breathing the deeply religious sentiment which formed the basis of his philosophy of life and inspires the service and fellowship which make life attractive whether in station high or humble. And these were his last words to his fellow countrymen:

> We need less of sectarianism, less of denominationalism, less of fanatical zeal and its exactions, and more of the Christ spirit, more of the Christ practice, and a new and abiding consecration and reverence for God. I am a confirmed optimist as to the growth of the spirit of brotherhood. * * * We do rise to heights, at times, when we look for the good rather than the evil in others, and give consideration to the views of all. The inherent love of fellowship is banding men together, and, when envy and suspicion are vanquished, fraternity records a triumph, and brotherhood brings new blessings to men and to peoples. * * * Christ was the Prince of Peace, and we who seek to render His name glorious must move in the ways of peace and brotherhood and loving service.

Then swiftly came the end. The tired heart, pressed beyond its powers, could no longer respond. Not long before, in intimate converse, when informed of the gravity of his condition and of the probability that if rescued from the immediate peril he would still be condemned to a life of invalidism and to the exercise of a constant care which would preclude the resumption of the routine of his labors, he had exclaimed, "Well, if that is so, this story might as well come to an end." And that was true. The only life he desired, that of energy and usefulness, he could no longer hope to enjoy. Without warning, and in a moment of apparent refreshment, there was a slight movement and he was gone. The cares of his stewardship were lifted and he was at rest in God's peace.

To the people, who with unfailing interest had followed his experiences and marveled at the extent of his activities and his apparently inexhaustible vigor, the news of his illness and the grave bulletins issued from his bedside caused an indescribable shock, and as they were being comforted with some words of reassurance and hope was revived the final dread announcement was spread through the land by myriad messengers.

The Nation poured out its feelings in unprecedented tribute. As the body of the beloved President was borne from San Francisco across the continent to Washington, it passed in the vast stretch of country through almost continuous lines of silent mourners, while in towns and villages and cities entire populations were massed to express, not merely interest and respect, but the sense of personal loss and profound grief. To the one most stricken and bereft, suddenly passing from the

radiant sunshine to the darkest shadows, but meeting destiny with a supreme courage, the heart of the people went out in deepest sympathy. In this emotion political differences were forgotten and the voices of criticism were hushed. A united people stood before the open tomb.

From the Executive Mansion and the Capitol, from the impressive official ceremonies, from the seat of highest distinction and the center of the exercise of an influence which had extended throughout the world, the body of WARREN G. HARDING was brought to the city where he had won his first success and to his father's house. Never was there more impressive scene than this return to the place where in the strength and glory of young manhood he had put forth his earliest efforts. In a flash were revealed the ardor, the hope, the opportunities of this favored people; the privilege, the power, the vanity of human life.

Already, and immediately after the passing of the late President, among the hills of Vermont, in a father's house and a boyhood home, stood another called to assume the responsibilities which permitted no hiatus in authority. Here was the symbol not only of the stability and continuity of administration of government, but of the constant renewal of the life of the Republic in modest, unspoiled homes and stout patriotic hearts, where the old virtues of simplicity and sobriety, of industry and self-denial, are cherished and practiced, where are found the never-failing springs of our national strength. Without a moment's uncertainty or confusion, a new and skillful helmsman took his place at the wheel, and the Ship of State, responding to his sure guidance, held on her course.

WARREN G. HARDING

WARREN G. HARDING gave his life for his country. No one can do more than that. He exhausted himself in service, a martyr in fidelity to the interests of the people for whom he labored with a passionate devotion. He was a man of the people, indulging no consciousness of superiority, incapable of arrogance, separated from them neither by experience nor by pride nor by eccentricity. He was brother to all whose strivings in countless communities, whose eagerness, adaptability, energy, venturesomeness, and common sense give the stamp of the American character. Nothing human was alien to him, and he had "the divine gift of sympathy." He wrought mightily for the prosperity of the Nation and for the peace of the world, but he clothed the exercise of power with the beautiful garment of gentleness. If American life with all its possibilities of conflict and turmoil is to be worth living it must be lived in the spirit of brotherly understanding of which he will ever be an exemplar in high office.

"Let who has felt compute the strain
Of struggle with abuses strong,
The doubtful course, the helpless pain
Of seeing best intents go wrong.
We, who look on with critic eyes,
Exempt from action's crucial test,
Human ourselves, at least are wise
In honoring one who did his best."

Proceedings
in the
Joint Sessions of the Two Houses of Congress

Proceedings upon Convening of Congress

THURSDAY, *December 6, 1923.*

At 12 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m. the members of the President's Cabinet entered the Hall and took seats at the left of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m. the Doorkeeper announced the President pro tempore and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Members of the House rose.

The Senate, preceded by the President pro tempore and by their Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, entered the Chamber.

The President pro tempore took the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate took the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will appoint as a committee on behalf of the House to wait upon the President and conduct him to the Chamber: Mr. Longworth, of Ohio; Mr. Green, of Iowa; Mr. Madden, of Illinois; Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee; and Mr. Garner, of Texas.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair on behalf of the Senate will appoint the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Lodge], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Robinson], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Warren], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Overman], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. Smoot].

At 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m. the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House, was

announced by the Doorkeeper, and stood at the Clerk's desk, amidst applause on the floor and in the galleries.

EXTRACT FROM
THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Speaker, President pro tempore, and Members of Congress, since the close of the last Congress the Nation has lost President Harding. The world knew his kindness and his humanity, his greatness and his character. He has left his mark upon history. He has made justice more certain and peace more secure. The surpassing tribute paid to his memory as he was borne across the continent to rest at last at home revealed the place he held in the hearts of the American people. But this is not the occasion for extended reference to the man or his work. In this presence, among those who knew and loved him, that is unnecessary. But we who were associated with him could not resume together the functions of our office without pausing for a moment, and in his memory reconsecrating ourselves to the service of our country. He is gone. We remain. It is our duty, under the inspiration of his example, to take up the burdens which he was permitted to lay down, and to develop and support the wise principles of government which he represented.

* * * * *

At 1 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m., the President and the members of his Cabinet retired from the Hall of the House.

Thereupon the President pro tempore and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

The SPEAKER. The joint session of the two Houses is now adjourned.

Joint Memorial Exercises

WEDNESDAY, *February 27, 1924.*

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, hallowed be Thy name; lift upon us all the light of Thy holy countenance; establish Thou the work of our hands, the work of our hands establish Thou it. Through Christ. Amen.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution governing our action to-day.

The Clerk read (H. Con. Res. 9) as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the day and hour fixed by the joint committee, to wit, Wednesday, February 27, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled an address upon the life and character of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and the two ex-Presidents of the United States, the former Vice President, the heads of the several departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the General of the Armies, and the Chief of Naval Operations to be present on that occasion; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harding and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

PROGRAM OF ARRANGEMENTS

The following was the official program of arrangements prepared by the joint committee of the two Houses:

The Capitol will be closed on the morning of the 27th day of February, 1924, to all except Members and officers of Congress.

At half past 10 o'clock the east door leading to the rotunda will be opened to those to whom invitations have been extended under the joint resolution of Congress by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and to those holding tickets of admission to the galleries.

The Hall of the House of Representatives will be opened for the admission of those who have invitations, who will be conducted to the seats assigned to them, as follows:

The President of the United States and his Cabinet will occupy seats in front of and on the left of the Speaker.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy seats in front of and on the right of the Speaker.

The General of the Armies and the Chief of Naval Operations will occupy seats back of the President and his Cabinet, on the left of the Speaker.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments will occupy seats on the left of the Speaker in Section A, west.

The former Vice President and Senators will occupy seats back of the President and his Cabinet and the Supreme Court, and on the east and west side of the main aisle.

Governors of the several States will occupy seats on the right of the Speaker in Section A, east.

Representatives will occupy seats on the east and west side of the main aisle and back of the Senators and governors of the several States.

Ex-Members of the House will occupy seats assigned to them back of the Members.

The executive gallery will be reserved exclusively for the family of the President, the families of the Cabinet and of the Supreme Court, and the invited guests of the President.

The diplomatic gallery will be reserved exclusively for the families of the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments. Tickets thereto will be delivered to the Secretary of State.

The House of Representatives will be called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock.

The Marine Band will be in attendance at half past 11 o'clock.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock and, immediately after prayer, will proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The ambassadors and ministers will meet at half past 11 o'clock in the Ways and Means Committee room in the Capitol and be conducted to the seats assigned to them in Section A, on the left of the Speaker.

The President of the Senate will occupy the Speaker's chair.

The Speaker of the House will occupy a seat at the left of the President of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House will occupy seats next the Presiding Officers of their respective Houses.

The other officers of the Senate and of the House will occupy seats on the floor, at the right and left of the Speaker's chair.

The chairmen of the joint committee of arrangements will occupy seats at the right and left of the orator, and next to them will be seated the officiating clergymen.

Prayer will be offered by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Presiding Officer will then present the orator of the day.

The benediction will be pronounced by the Rev. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the Senate.

FRANK B. WILLIS,
THEODORE E. BURTON,
Chairmen, Joint Committee.

The Doorkeeper, Mr. Burt W. Kennedy, announced—

The President pro tempore and the Senate of the United States.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments.

The President and the members of his Cabinet.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of the arrangements made by the joint committee of Congress, the President pro tempore of the Senate will conduct the further proceedings of this joint meeting.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The two Houses of Congress, with their invited guests, are assembled to pay a tribute to the memory of our late President, Warren G. Harding. You will now unite in prayer with the Reverend Doctor Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., Chaplain of the House of Representatives, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, consider and hear our prayer. In the midst of life's perils and uncertainties remember us. Thy ways are in the deep and Thy paths are in the mighty waters, yet Thy sovereignty over us is the sovereignty of love. May our Christian faith see through the shades and cleave steadfastly to Him who is the resurrection and the life. We pause with one accord in memory of him—the gentle, magnanimous husband, statesman, and patriot who has become a part of our Nation's history. Let this hour freshen our patriotism and deepen the springs of hope, faith, and devotion. O hear us as we bestow the sweet and silent tokens of our affection and sorrow. He loved his country and his vision saluted a greater future for all humanity. May his simplicity, modesty, courage, and honor not willingly die out of our grateful hearts. Comfort her who sits in the shadows and yet in the glow of a wonderful memory. We commit her to Thy gracious, tender care. While at his side, with open page, answering love's unconscious call, to the last—a gentle smile and his own soul passed through the valley and became immortal. O Lord, our Lord, let the chambers of our hearts be hung with the visions of Jesus and His glory, and the wonder of His undying love shall echo and resound, and we shall be made secure from time and fate. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. It is now the agreeable duty of your presiding officer to present the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, who has been selected by a committee of Congress to deliver the address on this occasion.

The Hon. Charles E. Hughes then delivered the memorial address.

* * * * *

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The Chaplain of the Senate will pronounce the benediction.

The Rev. J. J. Muir, Chaplain of the Senate, pronounced the benediction, as follows:

May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God our Father, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with us now and always. Amen.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore of the Senate. The purpose of the assembly having been now accomplished, it will be dissolved.

Thereupon the President and his Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Senate retired.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *December 3, 1923.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Sixty-eighth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Albert B. Cummins, a Senator from the State of Iowa) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

Our gracious God and Father, we approach the throne of grace this morning with feelings of singular interest and somewhat of sadness. We mourn before Thee because of those who have passed on, and we beg Thee to remember their sorrowing ones, so that when the cry for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is still may not be heard, the comfort of Thine infinite consolation may be had.

We can not forget the sorrow that came to us as a Nation when there fell upon us the awful sadness of the death of the late honored President. We beseech of Thee to minister to that lonely widow, so that in the midst of her grief the infinite companionship may be had.

And so as we turn from these circumstances of awe to engage upon the duties that call us together this morning, we beseech of Thee that to the President there may be given wisdom and direction, and that he may follow the guidance of Thy spirit in all the deliberations that may come to him in his high capacity.

And so would we pray for these before Thee, our Father, who, with all the manifold duties and perplexing problems, must relate

themselves to the present and to the future. We humbly beseech of Thee heavenly guidance. Blaze the pathway of duty before each, and help each to fulfill the high mission of devotion to country and devotion to the God of all nations. We humbly ask, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THURSDAY, *December 6, 1923.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the concurrent resolution just received from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. No. 4) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 6th day of December, 1923, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is concurred in.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, it being now nearly 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, I move that the Senate take a recess for the purpose of attending the delivery of the President's message in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the recess to extend until that shall have been accomplished.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that the Senate now take a recess until after the message of the President of the United States shall have been delivered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none; it is unanimously so ordered, and the Senate will stand in recess until that time.

Thereupon the Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms [David S. Barry] and headed by the President pro tempore and the Secretary [George A. Sanderson], proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate returned to its Chamber at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m., and the President pro tempore resumed the chair.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will report the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 21) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed on the part of the Senate, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that sad event be referred to such committee.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Warren Gamaliel Harding, late President of the United States, in view of the action just taken by the Senate, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock p. m.) adjourned until Monday, December 10, 1923, at 12 o'clock meridian.

MONDAY, *December 10, 1923.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the resolution (S. Res. 21) providing for a committee, in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President Harding, the Chair announces the appointment of the following Senators as the committee on the part of the Senate:

The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Willis], the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. Fess], the Senator from Maine [Mr. Hale], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. Phipps], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. Underwood], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Simmons], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Shields].

SATURDAY, *December 15, 1923.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House of one Member from each State to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation on the decease of their late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that the Speaker of the House, pursuant to such resolution, had appointed on the part of the House the following Members on the select committee:

Representatives Burton, Kahn, Tilson, French, Madden, Wood, Haugen, Anthony, Langley, White of Maine, Greene of Massachusetts, McLaughlin of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Wason,

Lehlbach, Parker, Young, Hawley, Butler, Burdick, Johnson of South Dakota, Leatherwood, Fleetwood, Johnson of Washington, Reed of West Virginia, Cooper of Wisconsin, Winter, Almon, Hayden, Oldfield, Taylor of Colorado, Boyce, Clark of Florida, Lee of Georgia, Dupré, Linthicum, Collier, Dickinson of Missouri, Evans of Montana, Shallenberger, Richards, Morrow, Pou, Carter, Byrnes of South Carolina, Byrns of Tennessee, Garner of Texas, and Montague.

* * * * *

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, on the evening of December 10 the President of the United States delivered a eulogy on the late President Harding. His eulogy was broadcast generally throughout the country, and, in my own judgment, is a remarkable oration. I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the Record, under the rule, and that it also may be printed as a public document.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and the address will be printed as a document and also be printed in the Record as requested. (See page 63.)

TUESDAY, *January 8, 1924.*

Mr. MCNARY. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record an eloquent address delivered at the memorial service for the late President Harding in the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of Oregon, at Portland, Oreg., October 8, 1923. The address was delivered by Hon. Willard L. Marks, supreme representative of that order from Oregon.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record. (See page 66.)

THURSDAY, *January 24, 1924.*

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The reading clerk read House Concurrent Resolution No. 9, as follows:

WHEREAS the sudden death of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, occurred during the recess of Congress, and the two Houses desire to give fitting expression to the general grief and to commemorate his most notable services to his country and the world: Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the day and hour fixed by the joint committee, to wit, Wednesday, February 27, 1924, at 12 o'clock m., and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled an address upon the life and character of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and the two ex-Presidents of the United States, the former Vice President, the heads of the several departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the General of the Armies, and the Chief of Naval Operations to be present on that occasion; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harding and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, *February 20, 1924.*

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, I desire to submit a committee report and to make a very brief statement relative thereto.

On the 6th of December last the Senate adopted a Senate resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of seven Members of the Senate to join a committee to be appointed by the House to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it might be proper for the Congress to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President Harding.

On the 24th of January the Senate concurred in House Concurrent Resolution No. 9, providing for a joint session of the two Houses of Congress to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, February 27. Your committee now makes its report in the form of a program of arrangements.

I ask unanimous consent that the two resolutions to which I have referred, together with the committee report, be printed in the Record at this point.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the resolutions and the report (No. 163) were ordered to be printed in the Record.

WEDNESDAY, *February 27, 1924.*

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, we bless Thee for every day given unto us and for all of the privileges it may confer upon us. Help us to understand much more clearly the privilege of service and how we can best honor

Thee and serve our country. Hear us as we anticipate further services in connection with a sad ceremony of thought and of serious contemplation. The Lord, our God, lead us always, through Christ Jesus. Amen.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in order to fulfill the terms of the concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and the House by attending the ceremonies about to take place in memory of the late President Harding, I move, before we proceed to the Hall of the House, that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 11.55 o'clock a. m.) adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 28, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian.

THURSDAY, *February 28, 1924.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had adopted a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) providing that the thanks of Congress be presented to Hon. Charles E. Hughes for the memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, etc., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the concurrent resolution just received from the House be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 14) was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of Congress be presented to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes for the able and appropriate memorial address delivered by him on the life and services of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, in the Representatives' Hall before both Houses of Congress and their invited guests on the 27th day of February, 1924, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved further, That the chairmen of the joint committee appointed to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of this Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of Warren G. Harding be requested to communicate to Mr. Hughes the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Mr. WILLIS submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be printed and bound in cloth, in the form of eulogies, 24,000 copies of the oration delivered by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes in the House of Representatives during the exercises in memory of the late President Warren G. Harding on February 27, 1924, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the United States Senate and 16,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall procure suitable photogravures to be bound with the proceedings.

MONDAY, *March 10, 1924.*

Mr. FESS. From the Committee on Printing I report back favorably with an amendment in the nature of a substitute Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution as reported will be read for the information of the Senate.

The amendment was to strike out all after the resolving clause and to insert:

That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, 25,000 copies of the oration delivered by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes in the House of Representatives during the exercises held in memory of the late President Warren G. Harding on February 27, 1924, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House of Representatives

MONDAY, *December 3, 1923.*

This day, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Members elect of the House of Representatives of the Sixty-eighth Congress met in their Hall, and at 12 o'clock noon were called to order by William Tyler Page, the Clerk of the last House.

The Chaplain of the last House, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and our heavenly Father, unto whom all hearts are open and all desires are known, lighten our eyes that we may be deeply sensible of Thy presence and conscious of our responsibilities. The star in our Nation's firmament that has so lately shone is dimmed, and with abiding sorrow we accept the rule of Thy sovereign will. The past is closed and the fruits of the years belong to our Republic by inheritance. The door of the future is now ajar. O make us wise and strong as we move forward with the duties that await us. Bless and guide our President in every way.

We lift our eyes unto the hills from whence cometh our strength; our help cometh from the Lord; above all and over all is Thy loving and wise providence. Hitherto Thou hast led us and we thank Thee. Thy hand has guided and shaped our Republic in the past. Continue to be the pilot in the lookout of the Ship of State, and direct every citizen in the land to lay his best gifts upon the altar of his country. May the liberties, opportunities, and the richest blessings of the people be safeguarded by the best and the wisest service. Scatter the flowers of peace and plenty upon all waste places and make all homes radiant with Christian gladness; and may the genius of free government continue to bless all our people. Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THURSDAY, *December 6, 1923.*

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the Speaker on behalf of the House to join a like committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is organized and ready for business and prepared to receive any communication he desires to make has performed that duty and the President has informed the committee that it will be his pleasure to deliver a message to the Congress in person on Thursday, December 6, 1923, at such hour as the Congress might fix.

Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read (H. Con. Res. 4) as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Thursday, the 6th day of December, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communication as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, House Concurrent Resolution 4.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present the following House resolution and ask for its adoption.

The Clerk read (H. Res. 61) as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of one Member from each State represented in this House be appointed on the part of the House to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the

Senate to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the event of the decease of their late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding; and that so much of the message of the President as refers to that melancholy event be referred to said committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the deceased President, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 43 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday, December 10, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

MONDAY, *December 10, 1923.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Resolved, That a committee of seven Senators be appointed on the part of the Senate to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the House to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation to the death of the late President Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that so much of the message of the President as relates to that sad event be referred to such committee.

THURSDAY, *December 13, 1923.*

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following Members on the select committee on the death of President Harding.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representatives Burton, Kahn, Tilson, French, Madden, Wood, Haugen, Anthony, Langley, White of Maine, Greene of Massachusetts, McLaughlin of Michigan, Davis of Minnesota, Wason, Lehlbach, Parker, Young, Hawley, Butler, Burdick, Johnson of South Dakota, Leatherwood, Fleetwood, Johnson of Washington, Reed of West Virginia, Cooper of Wisconsin, Winter, Almon, Hayden, Oldfield, Taylor of Colorado, Boyce, Clark of Florida, Lee of Georgia, Dupré, Linthicum, Collier, Dickinson of Missouri, Evans of Montana, Shallenberger, Richards, Morrow, Pou, Carter, Byrnes of South Carolina, Byrns of Tennessee, Garner of Texas, Montague.

THURSDAY, *January 24, 1924.*

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read (H. Con. Res. 9) as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two House of Congress shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the day and hour fixed by the joint committee, to wit, Wednesday, February 27, 1924, at 12 o'clock meridian, and that in the presence of the two Houses there assembled an address upon the life and character of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, be pronounced by Hon. Charles E. Hughes, and that the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to invite the President and the two ex-Presidents of the United States, the former Vice President, the heads of the several departments, the judges of the Supreme Court, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign governments, the governors of the several States, the General of the Armies, and the Chief of Naval Operations to be present on that occasion; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Harding and to assure her of the profound sympathy of the two Houses of Congress for her deep personal affliction and of their sincere condolence for the late national bereavement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, *February 20, 1924.*

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, on behalf of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Burton], that there may be printed in the Record the program of arrangements for the memorial services for the late President Harding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent that there may be printed in the Record the program of the memorial services for the late President Harding. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

WEDNESDAY, *February 27, 1924.*

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 14, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of Congress be presented to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes for the able and appropriate memorial address delivered

by him on the life and services of Warren G. Harding, late President of the United States, in the Representatives' Hall before both Houses of Congress and their invited guests on the 27th day of February, 1924, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved further, That the chairmen of the joint committee appointed to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of this Congress in relation to the memorial exercises in honor of Warren G. Harding be requested to communicate to Mr. Hughes the foregoing resolution, receive his answer thereto, and present the same to both Houses of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late President Harding, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), in accordance with order heretofore made, the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 28, 1924, at 11 o'clock a. m.

TUESDAY, *March 11, 1924.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Craven, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Senate had passed Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, 25,000 copies of the oration delivered by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes in the House of Representatives during the exercises held in memory of the late President Warren G. Harding on February 27, 1924, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, *March 15, 1924.*

Mr. KIESS. Mr. Speaker, I present a privileged resolution from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania presents a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there shall be compiled, printed with illustrations, and bound, as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, 25,000 copies of the oration delivered by the Hon. Charles Evans Hughes in the House of Representatives during the exercises held in memory of the late President Warren G. Harding on February 27, 1924, including all the proceedings and the program of exercises, of which 8,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Tributes

Tributes

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

BROADCAST DECEMBER 10, 1923

One of the brief poems that have touched the hearts of men is that wherein Leigh Hunt tells of the visit of an angel to earth, recording the names of "those who love the Lord."

"And is my name there?"

"Nay, not so," replied the angel.

"Then write me down," he was told, "as one who loves his fellow men."

The angel came again to show his list of those who love the Lord—

"And lo!" the name of him who loved his fellow men "led all the rest."

It will be hard to find a better picture than this of President Harding, the man we loved and mourn. He loved his fellow men, and because they felt it and knew it they loved and trusted him. His whole life, from the knee of that cherished mother who had an inspired faith in him, down to the day when a sorrowing world laid its tributes at his bier, was a continuing testimony to his devotion to them and to their faith in him.

Some will say that such a sweet and gentle nature could only have found its setting and its opportunity for service in a strange and peculiar time. Perhaps they are right. Yet he came to the world's stage in an hour when it seemed set for other characters. The captains and the kings, the armies and the navies, the men who would have war and the men who would not have peace had long dominated the scene. Where among them could place be made, could ear be found, for this kindly, gentle, gracious soul?

Yet he found his place. He caught the ear of a war-tired world. He called our country back to paths of peace and gladly it came. He beckoned the nations to come and sit in council. He pointed them the way to peace. He set example of readiness to cast away the sword from the arm of might. He sought for men and nations

a peace, the only true and lasting peace, based on justice and right. He stood first and firm for his own country, then for mankind. His sincerity and frankness won to his side those who sensed the great truth of human brotherhood. So he led the way to the monumental accomplishments of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament.

The same simplicity and directness marked his program in domestic affairs. His was the steady, strong, inspiring hand of guidance and helpfulness. It was never the mailed fist of compulsion. He knew that the greatest need of the world was peace with industry and production. He asked for these, and with them for thrift and the will to make good the losses that had been inflicted in the years of strife. He called his countrymen to set an example of these homely virtues and they did. He gave without remorse of his own strength down to the tragic end. He rose above misunderstandings and misrepresentations, but he was curiously incapable of hard feeling toward those who were unfair with him. In a time when the minds of many men were prone to seize upon hurried conclusions, he held back and dared to take his time and thought before deciding. He was free from the pride of opinion, but strong in the determination of conviction. He had that calm courage which could not be overpressed, but that was firm and final when decision had been reached.

He was criticized because his own country, under his leadership, did not move forward so fast as some wished. But when worn out by the struggle he had so bravely borne, he laid down the burden, his critics saw clearly what his leadership had accomplished. They saw that it had been a leadership forward and upward in an era when most other countries were moving backward and downward. They saw that prosperity smiled once more on a favored land. They saw that prosperity and material well-being were somehow strangely rare in other lands. So they came to realize what his modest, unassuming leadership had wrought for his country.

It was natural that such a character, passing from the stage of life, should leave the multitudes a sense of personal loss. Seldom, indeed, has any man's death left that feeling among so many. He was mourned abroad and at home. The conviction was felt everywhere that he was one of the men best fitted to serve a distracted world in a difficult period of its history.

But he was not permitted to finish his task. He broke and went down under its load. In the hour of sorrow for his loss, men and women were moved to a broader charity, a relaxation of partisan excesses, a determination to be fair and moderate and reasonable. His life became, in the tragic sorrow of its end, a lesson in the value of simple and modest ways.

We mourn him to-day, and we shall mourn him so long as remembrance holds before us the picture of his patience, forbearance, faith, and Christian tolerance. These are rare virtues, too seldom found among the men who have the strength to rise to high places. They are the virtues that men need to seek and cultivate in these years of stress in the world. They point the way to salvation for men, for nations, for humanity itself. We may well hope that his example to his own countrymen and to the world may help greatly to bring a spirit of charity, accord, and true fraternity, whereby shall be lighted the lamp of understanding to show our feet into the paths of peace on earth, good will to men. We may well consider by what means we can show our appreciation and by what method we can best enshrine his memory.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLARD L. MARKS

DELIVERED AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR PRESIDENT HARDING IN GRAND LODGE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, AT PORTLAND, OREG., OCTOBER 8, 1923

We know that time is a tomb builder. We realize full well the inevitableness of death. Yet every time a final summons comes it brings some measure of sadness. The somewhat unusual occurrence of the death of a President of the United States is always cause for universal regret. But grief more general and sorrow more widespread than is usual even in such events was evident everywhere when on the evening of the second day of last August there flashed to every corner of the United States the tragic news that Warren G. Harding was dead. The entire country bowed in sorrow for the dual reason that a beloved President was gone and that he had been called at the height of his usefulness, when he possessed such splendid capabilities for successful service in the future.

The millions who heard the news of his death with sorrow-filling hearts did not grieve because they were or were not of the political party to which he gave allegiance. The throngs who stood in silence and with bared head at every station as the funeral train, freighted with the Nation's sorrow, made its long journey across the continent from the many-hilled city by the Golden Gate to the history-crowned Capital on the Potomac, paid this reverential tribute not because they agreed or disagreed with his ideas of government. The multitude unnumbered who with tear-dimmed eyes lined historic Pennsylvania Avenue as the funeral procession passed stood thus not because of any kind of political belief. The situation was simply this: A great man was dead and the Nation mourned.

It is not necessary in this presence to review the events of President Harding's life. Nor, as I take it, is it necessary to pay any extended tribute to his success-crowned record. You all knew him as a man who not only was practical in administering the Nation's business affairs but who possessed vision for the future of his country and the world; who, as he phrased it himself, had faith in the destiny of this Republic; who believed in his heart and soul and by precept and example inspired others to believe in steadfast adherence to the fundamentals of American liberty and the maintenance inviolate of our constitutional rights and those traditions

and institutions which have made the United States the greatest Nation in the history of men and America the most alluring name in the vocabulary of mankind; who, mindful of the lessons of history and experience, proceeded with calmness and caution, but labored always with optimism and hope to promote and make lasting the greatest measure of happiness for all the people; a man who not only was a great President, a great national leader, but an ideal private citizen and a whole-souled, humanity-loving Christian gentleman.

I do desire to speak of him, briefly, as a fraternalist, and particularly as a Pythian Knight. Warren Harding learned his first fraternal lesson in the order of Knights of Pythias. He joined this fraternity just after he became twenty-one years of age and continued his membership throughout the remainder of his eventful life. On the morning following his death the executive officers of this grand lodge, recognizing this membership and always ready to aid in giving the full measure of sympathy to the distressed, sent to that wonderful woman who was the wife, companion, and helpmeet of our deceased President the following message:

AUGUST 3, 1923.

Mrs. WARREN G. HARDING,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.:

The members of the order of Knights of Pythias in Oregon extend sincerest sympathy to you. May God in His kindness be gracious unto you in this the time of your sorrow and need of comfort.

MILLARD F. HARDESTY,
Grand Chancellor.
WALTER G. GLEESON,
Secretary.

In reply thereto there is on file in the office of Brother Gleeson the following acknowledgment:

"Mrs. Harding deeply appreciates your message of sympathy, and begs that you will express her sincere gratitude to those associated with you."

The private and public life of our late President was characterized more than all else by prudence. We have the statement of President Harding himself that he learned that prudence from the ritual of this fraternity. In a great Pythian gathering held in 1921 in the city of Washington in the very building in which this

fraternity was organized President Harding in the course of a talk he made on that occasion gave credit to the order of Knights of Pythias for teaching him the caution and prudence which has so marked all the steps of his official career. Most assuredly that is one of the most remarkable tributes ever paid in any way at any time to the order of Knights of Pythias and the inspiration and the practical helpfulness of its ritualistic instruction.

President Harding was the friend of all who offered friendship worthily. He greeted his fellow men not with the effervescence of the demagogue, not with the exuberance of the professional opportunist, but with a quiet and calm, though withal pleasant, sincerity which left its impress on the hearts of men. He realized that the weaknesses of mankind, which have existed ever since the serpent appeared in the Garden of Eden, can not be reformed in a day or a year and that conditions must be met with practical common sense instead of fanciful dreams. But his every thought, his every word, his every act was in keeping with the fraternal idea of looking toward the ultimate goal of real brotherhood among men.

He had caught the vision of real service. He gave his very best to every task. He emphasized the fundamental idea of the development and perpetuation of home life. To the Nation's best fraternities he gave the support of his membership and the benefit of his widening influence in the high places where he served. It is conceded that his devotion to his country has never been excelled, and in keeping with his craving to be of service to humanity he was seeking ardently when death struck him down for practical methods to relieve the distress of a warworn, suffering-torn world.

There are many here to-day who just three short months ago when he visited and spoke in the city of Portland saw this great President, whom history will rank as one of this Nation's most useful citizens of all time. They saw a man who fulfilled the popular ideal of how a President of this great Nation should look, a man with noble, clean-cut features, of pleasing appearance and lovable personality, and who spoke with a fervor of tongue which surely came from honesty of heart.

President Harding has embarked on that journey from which none return. But while his legion of friends and admirers will miss him, while his country will lose the benefit of his counsel

and guidance, his soul will progress in a new and perhaps greater sphere of activity. We, as Knights of Pythias, whatever our individual religious creeds may be, believe in the mercy and goodness of a Divine Creator; we know from the "Divinity which stirs within us" that what we call death is not the end of man. Therefore we have an unfaltering faith and take comfort in it, in thinking of the passing of this great man, that—

"There is no death;
What seems so is transition.
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

The flooding tide of destiny which less than three years ago bore Warren Harding eastward from his Ohio home to become the leader of his native land has ebbed westward again, this time with life's setting sun. But behind him there linger memories which any man would be proud indeed to know were in the minds of men as they thought of him. There are memories of Harding the struggling young, typical American starting out bravely and hopefully to meet the battles of life; of Harding the successful editor and publisher; of Harding the leader in the affairs of his city and State as he progressed upward through high places "where the restless winds of ambition blow," until he attained the summit of public service in the world. There are memories of Harding the President, which are memories of devotion to duty, of loyalty to friends, of high courage in office, of careful use of great power, of uncompromising love of country, of hope to better the condition of humanity. There are memories also of Harding the fraternalist, kind, friendly, and thoughtful of others, with modest, simple ways no pride of place could change.

The book of his earthly life is closed forever. But so long as the children of America are taught at their mother's knee to appreciate and follow high ideals, so long as our public schools continue to teach reverence for and observance of the fundamentals and traditions of American liberty, so long as the hearts of men glean inspiration from the lessons of service and sacrifice, so long will the life of Warren G. Harding shine forth on the pages of history to point the way to greater deeds, to higher thoughts, to nobler achievements in private life, in duty to home and country, in statesmanship and diplomacy, and in the great realm of fraternity.

WARREN G. HARDING

As citizens of the great Nation he served so well, as members of his first fraternity, wherein he learned the lessons of friendship and prudence, we pause in our labors this day to pay tribute to the memory of Warren G. Harding. Already column after column has been written of his life and work, eulogies by the hundreds have been pronounced throughout this country, and page after page has been filled with the wealth of his achievements. Our hearts have harmonized, our thoughts kept step with this procession of praise. But the highest honor we can give, the greatest tribute we can pay to the great President who has gone is to live as he lived and be the kind of useful citizen he was, emulating his high ideals of citizenship and of service, giving the best there is in us to our country, working for the development of fraternity among men, contributing to the welfare of all mankind, and believing as he believed in the glory of God and the destiny of the American Republic.

MEMORIALS AND CONDOLENCES TRANSMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE

ECUADOR

QUITO.

PRESIDENT OF SENATE,
Washington, D. C.:

It is my honor to forward to you the following resolution unanimously passed by the Senate of the Republic of Ecuador:

"WHEREAS the death of the illustrious President Warren Harding brings sorrow to the American continent, and as the national holiday of the country coincides with the mourning ordered by the Republic of the north:

"*Resolved,* To declare this day a day of mourning and adjourn in testimony of condolence and forward this resolution to the American Senate as a mark of solidarity, sympathy, and Americanism."

GUERRERO MARTINEZ,
President of the Senate.

SALAZAR GOMEZ,
Secretary.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO.

To the SENATE,
Washington, D. C.:

Senate Uruguay tenders American Senate homage for the taking off of illustrious statesman until yesterday at the head of your great democracy, in which all your Presidents from Washington to Harding formed a luminous line.

JOSE ESPALTER,
President.

UBALDO RAMON GUERRA,
First Secretary.

PORTLAND, OREG.

OFFICE OF CITY AUDITOR,
September 13, 1923.

SECRETARY UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Herewith please find memorial on the death of our late President, Warren G. Harding, which was adopted by the Council of the City of Portland, Oreg., August 8, 1923.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. R. FUNK,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

IN MEMORIAM

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath;
But thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

The Eternal God in His wisdom has called from this earth the spirit of our beloved President, Warren G. Harding, and to that divine edict we humbly, but with aching hearts, sorrowfully and tearfully bow.

It now becomes our melancholy task to lay a wreath of affection upon the tomb of a departed friend, for friend indeed was he. The people of the United States with a deep personal sorrow and a profound sense of public loss, not only to this Nation, but to all other nations of the world, fully realize the sterling worth and fixed integrity of our beloved President. He belonged to that type of men who make nations great. Imbued with the spirit which inspired our fathers in the establishment of our Government, he was a leader in the march of human progress. Into the web of life he wove a personal character that was courteous, kind-hearted, and hospitable, and a public character that stood for the true principle of democracy, sound statesmanship, and a steadfast devotion to the well-being of our Nation. Loyal to his party and its principles, he was always a safe guide and counselor as a Senator and as a President; firm and courageous in his convictions and the master of a splendid intellect.

The Council of the City of Portland mourns his untimely departure and expresses its deepest sympathy to his noble and loving wife and companion in her great sorrow. May she gather comfort

from his honorable and successful life and from the solemn pride that will be hers to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of public life.

Resolved, That this memorial be spread upon the minutes of the council and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Warren G. Harding and to the Congress of the United States.

Adopted by the Council, August 8, 1923.

GEO. L. BAKER,
Mayor of the City of Portland.

Attest: GEO. R. FUNK,
Auditor of the City of Portland.

PORTO RICO

SAN JUAN, P. R., *August 14, 1923.*

Hon. FELIX CORDOVA DAVILA,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Please transmit following resolution to persons therein named:

"WHEREAS the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States, died in San Francisco, Calif., on the 2d day of August, 1923;

"WHEREAS the great wisdom of this illustrious statesman was a pledge of peace and progress to the Nation and of liberty and democracy to the world;

"WHEREAS the death of the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding is a lamentable event which deprives the Nation and the world of a representative man of exalted qualifications: Now, therefore, be it

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives of Porto Rico:*

"First. To express its deepest and most intense sorrow over the unexpected death of the Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States of America; to tender its condolence to the distinguished widow of that illustrious citizen; and to share the heartfelt grief of the people of the United States of America.

"Second. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the secretary to the distinguished widow of the late President Warren Gamaliel Harding; to the new President of the United States, the

Hon. Calvin Coolidge; to the President of the Senate; and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America."

Done in San Juan, P. R., this 13th day of August, 1923.

M. GUERRA MONDRAGÓN,
Speaker.

SAVANNA LODGE, LOYAL ORDER OF MOOSE

WHEREAS God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take to His bosom our beloved President, Warren G. Harding, a brother Moose; and

WHEREAS in his death we are bereft of not only our Nation's leader, but a Moose ever worthy of the obligations to his brother Moose and to his fellow men which he assumed by his membership; and

WHEREAS we feel that his untimely death is not only a blow to his beloved wife, to the aged father, and to the Nation he served, but also to Moosedom as a whole: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Savanna Lodge No. 1095, Loyal Order of Moose, hereby extend our deepest sympathy to the bereft widow, to the sorrowing father, and to the seat of government at Washington; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Savanna Lodge No. 1095 be draped in mourning for a period of sixty days; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Harding, to Dr. George T. Harding, to the United States Congress, and to the Grand Lodge of the Loyal Order of Moose; and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Savanna Lodge No. 1095, Loyal Order of Moose.

Dated at Savanna, Ill., this 15th day of August, A. D. 1923.

CLARK WILLIAMS,
E. G. GRAVES,
ED LINGELBACH,
Committee.

VENTURA POST, AMERICAN LEGION

WHEREAS Almighty God has in His infinite wisdom called from our midst His Excellency, the Hon. Warren G. Harding, the twenty-ninth President of the United States of America; and

WHEREAS the service he rendered his country as its Chief Executive, as a Member of its Senate, and as a citizen was an example of integrity, patriotism, self-sacrifice, and conscientious endeavor; and

WHEREAS Ventura County Post No. 48, of the American Legion, Ventura, Calif., expressing the feelings of the community at large, deplores the loss of such a good, kind, and noble character and wish to make expression of their sorrow and sympathy, both in person and in an official way: Therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of His Excellency, the Hon. Warren G. Harding, the people of the United States of America have lost a most splendid citizen, a leader in the preservation of the world's peace, an Exccutive whose desire and interest was the furtherance of all good and worthy causes for the betterment of his fellow men, and his family is deprived of a kind and loving member.

Let an attested copy of this resolution be sent to his widow, a copy given to the press, and a copy spread upon the minutes of the post.

Dated this 3d day of August, 1923.

EDWARD HENDERSON,
JAMES C. HOLLINGSWORTH,
ROBERT M. SHERIDAN,
Committee on Resolutions.

C. W. WRIGHT,
Commander of Ventura Post No. 48, of California, of the American Legion.

Attest:
[SEAL.]
R. O. WEIGLE, *Adjutant.*

AMERICAN BROTHERHOOD, U. S. A.

WHEREAS the Almighty in His infinite wisdom called our honored and beloved President, Warren G. Harding; and

WHEREAS this loss of the head of our great Nation has caused deep sorrow, the American Brotherhood, U. S. A., as a patriotic

and loyal organization, deem it fitting to in this manner express our sympathy for those near and dear to him, and to unremittingly give to his successor our loyal support: Therefore be it

Resolved, That our sympathy and sorrow be conveyed to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the President, and both branches of Congress; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be prepared and forwarded to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, the President, and the Congress, and a copy spread upon our minutes.

SCOTT A. DICKSON,
RALPH G. GALKE,
HARRY J. MULDOON,
Resolution Committee.

W. T. DINNEEN, *Governor.*
MAX J. LEIPZIGER, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 4, 1924.

The Hon. ALBERT B. CUMMINS,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith messages of condolence, on account of the death of the late President Harding, addressed to the President of the Senate by the presiding officers of the Senates of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, and Mexico, respectively. A translation, made in the Department of State, is attached to each message.

I also inclose a copy of a note from the chargé d'affaires of Belgium, containing the text of addresses delivered in the Belgian Senate on the occasion of the death of President Harding, which the chargé d'affaires requested be communicated to Congress.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, *August 4, 1923.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

In the name of the Argentine Senate and in my own I have the honor to present to Your Excellency our profound condolences for the great loss suffered by your friendly country in the lamented death of the eminent President, Mr. Harding. I salute Your Excellency.

ELPIDO GONZALEZ.

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Brazilian Senate as a mark of sorrow for the death of President Harding has just adjourned. I present to Your Excellency and the high body over which you preside the expression of my most sincere condolences.

ESTACIO COIMBRA, *President.*

CHILE

SANTIAGO, CHILE, *August 3, 1923.*

To His Excellency the PRESIDENT OF THE
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington:

The Senate of Chile at its session of to-day unanimously voted to join in the mourning of the United States of America for the lamentable demise of President Warren G. Harding and adjourned as a token of sorrow. In making this resolution known to Your Excellency I have the honor to express to you my personal condolence.

LUIS CLARO SOLAR,
President.

ENRIQUE ZANARTU IGUIGUREN,
Secretary.

CUBA

HABANA, *August 3, 1923.*

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE:

The death of President Harding, illustrious late member of the American Senate, created in Cuba an impression of deep sorrow. The Cuban Senate, over which I preside and whose sentiment I voice, sends to the brother body the assurance of its most sincere condolence.

AURELIE ALVAREZ,
President of the Senate of Cuba.

MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, *August 3, 1923.*

To the Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Washington, D. C.:

The Senate of the Mexican Republic has the honor to present its condolences on account of the lamentable demise of the illustrious President Warren G. Harding to the Senate of the United States of North America.

The President of the Senate:

FERNANDO IGLESIAS CALDERON.

BELGIUM

AMBASSADE DE BELGIQUE,
Washington, D. C., September 4, 1923.

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Department of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to send you, under this cover, a copy of the Belgian Senate report, which I have just received from Mr. Jasper, minister for foreign affairs, by whom I have been instructed to communicate it to you. It contains the text of the addresses delivered at the opening of the sitting of August 7, 1923, by the president of the Senate and by Mr. Jasper on the occasion of the death of President Harding.

As you will see, Count t'Kint de Roodenbeke, president of the Senate, said to the members of the upper house, all standing, the following words:

"The news of the sudden death of Mr. Harding, President of the United States, has created upon us a painful impression. The

eminent statesman who watched over the destinies of the great and powerful friendly Nation had, in many circumstances, shown his cordial sympathy toward our country.

"Belgium will remember it with a deep and grateful emotion.

"I shall, doubtless, be the interpreter of this whole assembly when, asking the King's Government to transmit to the United States Government in the sorrow which has befallen it, the expression of the heartfelt sympathy of the Belgian Senate."

Mr. Jasper's answer reads as follows:

"The Government, with all their hearts, join in the sentiments which have been so well expressed by the president of this assembly.

"President Harding had been called in March, 1921, to succeed President Wilson. He had been given a number of votes never before attained in the United States, which proves that he was the true representative of the very soul of that great people.

"During his tenure of office, President Harding distinguished himself by an initiative as bold as generous. He called to Washington the first Conference on Disarmament. Owing to his personal intervention, Belgium was invited to participate in it by the side of the great powers.

"The President was at all times a great friend of our country.

"From the beginning, in favor of the intervention of the United States in the war, he always said that one of the reasons which had helped him to form his conviction had been the injustice committed against our country.

"Belgium, who ever keeps the memory of the attitude of the United States toward her during the Great War, joins wholly in the bereavement of the American Nation.

"The Government has caused, on the day of the funeral of President Harding, to have the national flag at half-mast on all public buildings. It is the first time that such a measure has been taken on the occasion of the death of the head of a foreign State. The Government wanted thus to show the specially profound nature of the feelings which bind us to the United States."

In instructing me to bring the foregoing addresses to your knowledge, the minister for foreign affairs expressed the wish that you be so kind as to communicate them to the Congress of the United States.

Please accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

LE MAIRE DE WARZÉE D'HERMALLE.

CONDOLENCES RECEIVED FROM THE CHIEFS OF FOREIGN STATES

ALBANIA

His Excellency CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State for the
Department of Foreign Affairs, Washington:

In the greatest dismay the Albanian Government has heard the sad news of the death of Mr. Harding, President of the Republic of the United States. On the occasion of that sad event the Albanian Government joins in the mourning which befalls the Nation and Government of America and beg Your Excellency to accept the expression of its condolences.

A. ZOGU,
President of the Council and
Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim.

ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, *August 3, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING,
Washington:

The President of the Argentine Nation and Mrs. de Altear extend to you their most sincere sorrow.

AUSTRIA

AUSTRIAN LEGATION,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1923.

His Excellency Mr. CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State, Washington.

EXCELLENCY: The President of the Republic of Austria, Dr. Michael Hainisch, has charged me to express to the Chief Executive of the American Nation his deepest felt sympathy at the

demise of the President of the United States, Mr. Warren G. Harding, and to voice his condolence, in which Mrs. Hainisch joins him, to Mrs. Harding.

In compliance with this mournful charge I beg to request Your Excellency to kindly bring the compassion expressed by the President of the Republic of Austria and Mrs. Hainisch to the attention of Mrs. Harding and the Chief Executive of the American Nation.

Accept, Excellency, the assurance of my highest consideration.

EDGAR PROCHNIK.

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS.

His Excellency Mr. COOLIDGE,
President of the United States of America, Washington:

Imbued with a deep feeling of sadness at the news of the death of the eminent President and supercitizen whom the Republic of the United States has just lost, I beg you to accept the assurance of the very large part taken by my countrymen and me in the mourning of the Nation to which we are bound by so many remembrances marked by affectionate gratitude.

ALBERT.

BRAZIL

RIO DE JANEIRO, *August 3, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

The President of Brazil has personally expressed to me the profound condolences of his administration and the Brazilian Nation upon my announcing to him the death of President Harding. All public offices were closed at noon to-day and the national flag placed at half-mast for three days on all public buildings as a sign of national mourning.

MORGAN.

BULGARIA

SOFIA, *August 4, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

The King, who is absent from Sofia, directed his secretary to call at the Legation and express his personal condolence on the death of the President. The Minister for Foreign Affairs both verbally and in writing requests me to transmit to my Government "The sentiments of the sympathy of the Royal Government and the sincere part which the Bulgarian people takes in America's mourning."

WILSON.

CHILE

SANTIAGO, CHILE, *August 3, 1923.*

The Most Excellent Mr. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Washington, D. C.:

Deeply affected by the immense misfortune which is bringing sorrow to the United States of North America, I join with all my heart in the natural sorrow of the friendly people, in the name of the Government, of the people of Chile, and in my own, great admirers of the grand civic virtues and the eminent and exceptional gifts of statesmanship of President Warren G. Harding, who so unexpectedly and prematurely died at the very time when the great projects of his fertile labor of ruler were reaching America and the whole world. At the same time I make it my duty to extend the most sincere and heartfelt wishes of the Government and people of Chile for Your Excellency's personal happiness, the success of your administration, and the prosperity and greatness of the United States of America.

ARTURO ALESSANDRI,
President of Chile.

CUBA

HABANA, *August 2, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING,
San Francisco, Calif.

MADAM: Allow me to express to you the profound sympathy of the people of Cuba and my own deepest sorrow at your great bereavement and grief for the loss of your beloved husband, President Harding.

ALFREDO ZAYAS,
President of Cuba.

DENMARK

BAR HARBOR, ME., *August 3, 1923.*

The Honorable CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State, Washington:

The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs directs me to express to you on behalf of His Majesty the King and of the Danish and Icelandic Governments and peoples the most profound sympathy at the sad and sudden death of President Harding.

BRUN,
Minister of Denmark.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

SAN DOMINGO, *August 6, 1923.*

Honorable Vice President CALVIN COOLIDGE:

I express to you my sincere condolence on the occasion of the lamented death of the Honorable President Harding.

J. B. VICINI BURGOS,
Acting President of the Dominican Republic.

ECUADOR

QUITO, *August 6, 1923.*

The Most Excellent CALVIN COOLIDGE:

Deeply moved by the unexpected death of the illustrious President Harding, I tender to Your Excellency, the American Government, and people the assurance of my condolence and that of the Ecuadorean Government and people for so grievous an event.

JOSE LUIS TAMATO,
President of Ecuador.

EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, *August 3, 1923.*

His Excellency the VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

Deeply saddened by the death of W. G. Harding, President of the Republic of the United States of America, I extend to Your Excellency, the Government, and great American people the expression of my most sincere and earnest condolence.

FOUAD R.

FINLAND

HELSINGFORS, *August 4, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

The President, members of the Cabinet, and numerous leading men of Finland have expressed to me their deep regret and sympathy on the occasion of the death of President Harding.

KAGEY.

FRANCE

AUGUST 3, 1923.

To His Excellency President CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Washington:

I have received with grievous emotions the news of the unforeseen death of President Harding. The eminent qualities which had designated him to the choice of his fellow citizens, the sentiments of cordial sympathy toward our country manifested in so many circumstances have been by us appreciated to a high degree. France, united to its great sister Republic of the United States in its sadness as in its joys, joins with all its heart in the mourning which strikes it.

In addresssing to Your Excellency the assurance of my sentiments of lively and deep condolence, I pray you to receive at the same time the good wishes which I have for the prosperity of the United States and for your personal good fortune in your career as President.

A. MILLERAND.

GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.:

The President of Germany has charged me with the painful duty of conveying to you the expression of his deepest sympathy in the great loss you have been called upon to bear, a loss not even lessened by the thought that your distinguished husband laid down his life in the service of his country.

WIEDFELDT.

GREAT BRITAIN

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, *August 3, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING,
The White House, Washington:

The Queen and I are much shocked and grieved to hear of the irreparable loss which has befallen you and assure you of our

heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow. The whole British people will join with those of the sister Nation who mourn the death of their President at the culminating point of his distinguished career.

GEORGE R. I.

GREECE

ATHENS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.:

On the occasion of the loss of the great American citizen to whom Greece is grateful for the interest and understanding which he has always and in so many ways shown for her, the Greek Government, expressing the deep grief of the Greek people for this loss, hasten to send you their deepest sympathy.

ALEXANDRIS.

GUATEMALA

GUATEMALA, *August 3, 1923.*

The Honorable The SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the death of President Harding resulted in expressions of deep sorrow on the part of officials of the Government of Guatemala, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the press.

Immediately after information of the sad event arrived here, on the morning of August 3, the Chief of Staff of the President of Guatemala called to express condolence on behalf of President Orellana. Later the Secretary and the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs came for the same purpose, followed by the other members of the Cabinet in a body.

The Government of Guatemala ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast on all public buildings for five days, and that during that time all civil and military officials shall wear mourning.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR H. GEISSLER.

HAITI

LEGATION OF HAITI,
Washington, August 3, 1923.

His Excellency CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: I was deeply moved in learning of the sudden death of President Harding.

The unexpected and ill-timed taking off of the eminent Chief Magistrate has brought profound sorrow to the Government and people of Haiti, who always did appreciate the keen and cordial sympathy which he ever showed them. And so, sincerely lamenting the grievous bereavement of the American Nation in the person of its lamented President, the Republic of Haiti joins whole-heartedly in the great misfortune which has so painfully befallen the great sister Republic and joins in the national mourning.

I shall therefore be infinitely obliged to you, Mr. Secretary of State, if you would accept for both the Government and people of the United States the deep sentiments of sorrow of the Government and Republic of Haiti and their sincere condolences.

I gladly take this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, etc.

LÉON DEJEAN.

HOLLAND

SEESTDIJK, *August 4, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING:

I offer you my sincerest sympathy in your great loss.

WILHELMINA R.

ITALY

SANNAVALDIERI, *August 4, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING,
Ogden, Utah:

The news of the death of President Harding, while hearts were giving themselves away to the best of hopes, has deeply saddened me. I beg you, Madam, to hear the sincere part I take in your great sorrow.

VITTORIO EMANUELE.

LATVIA

RIGA, *August 6, 1923.*

His Excellency President CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Washington:

I beg leave to convey to Your Excellency and to the American Nation my most sincere sympathies at the sudden departure of President Harding. On your assuming the heavy burden of First Magistrate of your great country, I make free of expressing, with my best wishes, also the hope that you will preserve to Latvia the same feelings of friendship and benevolence which were characteristic of your unforgotten predecessor.

TSCHAKSTE,
President of Latvia.

LIBERIA

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, *August 3, 1923.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
The White House, Washington:

In behalf of the people and Government of Liberia, I offer to Your Excellency and the Government of the United States the most profound sympathy on the sad occasion of the death of the Honorable Warren G. Harding, your immediate and illustrious predecessor, which occurred last evening at 7.20. To this I also add the expression of my own personal sympathy and grief due to my profound admiration and affection for the late lamented President. Please accept my congratulations and heartiest good wishes for your success and the continued prosperity of your great Nation.

C. D. B. KING,
President of Liberia.

LITHUANIA

KAUNAS, *August 4, 1923.*

Mrs. WARREN G. HARDING,
Washington:

The announcement of the death of your revered husband, the honorable President of the United States, has occasioned the

deepest sorrow throughout the whole Lithuanian Nation, which has experienced so much kindness at his hands and knows that it has lost a friend. May I express, Madam, my own sincere condolence and that of the whole Lithuanian people for the great misfortune which has befallen you and the American people through the untimely death of your illustrious husband.

STULGINSKII,
President of the Lithuanian Republic.

MEXICO

MEXICO, *August 4, 1923.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the news received on the evening of the 3d of the death of President Harding was a notable shock to both Mexicans and foreigners in the capital of Mexico.

General Obregon made the following comment to the press:

"I profoundly lament the death of President Harding, which to-day fills the hearts of the American people with grief.

"The United States has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of its illustrious ruler. He was a statesman who gave marked proofs of serenity and patriotism."

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE T. SUMMERLIN.

MOROCCO

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC
IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, August 7, 1923.

His Excellency the Honorable CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State, etc.

Mr. SECRETARY OF STATE: The Sultan of Morocco has forwarded to the French Government the following telegram:

"Our Majesty has just heard the news of the death of His Excellency the President, Mr. Harding, and would be thankful to

you if you would kindly voice to the Government of the United States his sentiments of sincere and earnest condolence on the occasion of this national mourning, which is felt by all those who maintain with the Government of the United States friendly relations of old standing."

"MOULAY YOUSSEF."

In compliance with the instructions just received from the President of the Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, I hasten to bring that message to Your Excellency's knowledge.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, etc.,

ANDRE DE LA BOULAYE.

NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

His Excellency President CALVIN COOLIDGE,
Washington, D. C.:

On the occasion of the funeral ceremonies which are held to-day in that capital in homage to the memory of the Most Excellent Mr. President Harding, whose death the entire world deplores, I have the honor of sending to Your Excellency the assurances of my most sincere condolence.

DIEGO M. CHAMORRO,
President of Nicaragua.

NORWAY

CHRISTIANIA, *August 6, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

Referring to my cable of August 3, 2 p. m., I have received the following telegram from His Majesty, the King of Norway, dated the 3d instant:

"Please accept my sympathy with the great loss the United States has sustained by the death of President Harding. HAAKON."

SWENSON.

PANAMA

PANAMA, *August 3, 1923.*

Vice President COOLIDGE,
Washington, D. C.:

The Government and the people of the Republic of Panama deeply regret the sudden death of President Warren G. Harding, one of the most brilliant statesmen your great Nation ever had and who has been considered by us as one of the most sincere friends of Panama. We are sure that the loss of the friend that we have had will be mitigated by the acquisition that we have made with a man of the same standard as you are.

BELISARIO PORRAS.

PERSIA

TEHERAN, *August 6, 1923.*

His Excellency Mr. CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President of the Republic of the United States of America,
Washington:

Deeply moved by the grievous loss the great Republic of America has just suffered in the person of Mr. Harding, its President, I wish on this occasion to express to Your Excellency and the whole American Nation my most sincere condolences and the ardent wishes I make for the prosperity and happiness of its new President.

Sultan AHMED KADJAR.

PERU

LIMA, *August 3, 1923.*

CALVIN COOLIDGE,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Painfully surprised by the untimely death of President Harding, I desire to express to Your Excellency sincere sympathy and sorrow on behalf of the Peruvian people and myself personally for the irreparable loss suffered by your great Nation and with all humanity and at the same time our deep-felt confidence that, in the high position to which Providence has called you, you will be able to complete the noble work of justice and universal reparation which your illustrious predecessor leaves unfinished.

President LEGUIA.

POLAND

WARSZAWA, *August 3, 1923.*

His Excellency CALVIN COOLIDGE,

Vice President of United States, Washington:

Deeply grieved by terrible stroke afflicting American Nation by the death of President Harding. Beg Your Excellency to accept in my name and in the name of the whole Poland sincerest expression of heartfelt sympathy. Kindly convey to Mrs. Harding my deep sorrow at the great loss she has sustained.

WOJCIECHOWSKI.

PORTUGAL

GEREZ.

Madame HARDING,

Washington:

I beg you to be pleased to receive, Madam, the most sincere condolences which, in the name of the Portuguese Nation and in my own name, I am sending to you on the occasion of the death of Mr. Harding, whose qualities of a great citizen command the respect and the sympathy of all civilized peoples.

ANTONIO JOSE D. ALMEIDA.

RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, *August 5, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,

Washington, D. C.:

King and Queen now on visit to Belgrade. Following telegram received in French:

"By order of His Majesty the King, I have the honor to beg Your Excellency to transmit to the Government of the United States the profound sympathy and real participation which the King and the Rumanian people feel at the cruel loss it has undergone in the person of President Harding, whose efforts in the noble cause of humanity and whose sentiments of justice toward the Rumanian Nation assure him a lasting memory. NICOLAS MISU, Minister of the Royal Household."

JAY.

SIAM

BANGKOK, *August 6, 1923.*

Mrs. HARDING:

Heard with great sorrow of your husband's death. Please accept condolences from the Queen and myself as well as of Siamese Nation.

RAMA.

SPAIN

SANTANDER, *August 3, 1923.*

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington:

I am so sorry in learning the death of the President of the United States. Please accept with the American people all my deep sympathy in such a great loss.

ALFONSO R.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, *August 3, 1923.*

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Washington:

I beg to express my deep sympathy and sincere regret on account of the death of President Harding.

GUSTAF.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE, *August 2, 1923.*

His Excellency Mr. COOLIDGE,
President of the United States:

The Federal Council learns with deep sadness of the death of President Harding, and presents to Your Excellency the expression of its keen and respectful sympathy. The whole of Switzerland takes part in the cruel grief caused to the people of the United States in the loss of the great citizen to whom it had confided its destinies.

CHUARD,
Vice President of the Federal Council.

VENEZUELA

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1923.

Most Excellent Mr. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES,
Secretary of State of the United States, Washington, D. C.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's kind note dated yesterday, in which you announced to me the lamented death of the most excellent Mr. Warren Gamaliel Harding, President of the United States of America, which occurred in the city of San Francisco in the night of the 2d instant, and I was informed that, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the office of President has fallen upon the most excellent Mr. Calvin Coolidge.

In confirming to Your Excellency the expression of sorrow which I sent you from Atlantic City on hearing there of the death of the Chief Magistrate, I have to inform you that I have received instructions by cable from Señor General Juan Vicente Gomez, Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela, to present through Your Excellency's worthy medium to the American Government and people the assurance of the deep sorrow with which the Venezuelan people and Government have heard the sad news of his demise; for besides the strong ties of cordiality and sympathy which have traditionally existed between the two countries, the memory of the frank and expressive attitude of friendship, which, in the exercise of his high duties, the President of the American Government who has just departed this life showed to Venezuela from the very day of his inauguration, is kept fresh and alive.

As to the announcement also made by Your Excellency that the office of President has devolved on the most excellent Mr. Calvin Coolidge, I wish to say that I make my most fervent wishes for a happy success of the labors of the new President for the undisturbable progress of the institutions of which this great people are an example and a guaranty of republican ideals.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. Secretary, etc.

PEDRO M. ARCAYA.

URUGUAY

MONTEVIDEO, *August 14, 1923.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington:

In a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 3d instant, I am requested to convey to the American Government and people the deepest condolences of the President and himself for the death of President Harding.

PHILIP.

BACK HOME—TO REST AND QUIET

A QUIET Nation to-day respects the memory of a man who pauses in his final trip "Back Home." Of all the mighty tributes, come as a swelling sea with each succeeding hour of the Caravan's eastward plodding, none quite as homely as his gentle comrade's wish to speed her cherished dead "Back Home."

Back Home—to Main Street, whence a Nation builds itself. Back Home—where men are shorn of greatness and embraced for what they earlier were. Back Home—to rest and quiet, well earned through fighting well. Back Home—with strife and turmoil ended, green grass and star-lit sky to soothe.

That is her wish—their wish together.

Back Home—to happy memories of simpler days ere fame sought out its favorite and knighted him a leader. . . . To reveries of the younger years before the climb to greatness. . . . The pleasant thrill of pride in journalistic contact with the town they knew. . . . The later, natural step into the stern arena. . . .

Then Washington, the call to National thinking, and soon the bid for Chieftain, blessed by a far-flung triumph.

The Pinnacle of Honor—marred by a thousand harsh demands that bend and crush and never cease their cry of urgency. . . .

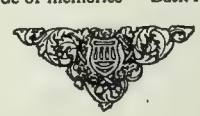
The Caravan of Sorrow that rends the great United Heart and yet would otherwise weld it. . . . The endless lane of mourning such as no Caesar knew. . . . At last the brave surrender to public grief while still her cup is brimming. . . .

And then—Back Home. Away from shoes and ships and sealing wax and papers—papers—papers. . . .

Back Home—away from wide acclaim and awe-ful, thundering silence.

Back Home—without the world to pry and press its well-meant homage—back to a sweet communion that naught but they can know. . . .

There in the shade of memories—"Back Home."



EDITORIAL, AUGUST 8, 1923
THE WASHINGTON HERALD

SOUNDING TAPS AT THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL AT THE HOUR OF THE LATE PRESIDENT HARDING'S FUNERAL